

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER,
A Democratic Party Journal,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY HENRY J. STAHL.

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

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ADVERTISEMENTS are printed at nominal rates.

JOE PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Old System

OF HIGH PRICES VETOED
AT HIS new cheap Clothing, Hat, Cap, Boot, Shoe and Variety Store, on Chambersburg street, next door to Buehler's Drug Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

The public will find at this store, the largest and most fashionable assortment of Gentleman's and Boy's wear, in Adams county.

OVER COATS.

Beaver Overcoats, Petersham Overcoats, Seal Skin Overcoats, Cloth Overcoats, Equisinaux Beaver Overcoats, etc., etc.

DRESS AND BUSINESS COATS!

Black Cloth Dress and Suit Coats.

Cashmere Sack and Frock Coats, Knit Woolen Union Coats and Jackets.

PANTS AND VESTS!

Black Cloth Pantaloons.

Black Cashmere Pantaloons.

Pony Cashmere Pantaloons.

Harris Cashmere Pantaloons.

Black Cloth Vest.

Silk Grenadine Vests.

Plush and Satinet Vests, &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

Resort Hats, Silk Dress Hats, Duster Hats,

Driving Hats, Clipper Hats, French Hats,

Busher Hats, Broadway Hats, Plush Hats,

Morton Hats, Mincio Hats,

Brighton Hats, Bismarck Hats,

Croquet Hats, Bismarck Hats, Petto Hats,

Warwick Hats, Metropole Hats, U. S. A. Hats,

Dunkard Hats, Cashmere Hats, etc., etc.

Velvet Caps, Cashmere Caps, Fur Caps,

Cloche Caps, McCloud Caps, Navy Caps,

Scotch Caps, Petersham Caps, Boy's Caps,

Plus Caps, just run Thing Caps, etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's Calf Skin Boots,

Men's Heavy Boots,

Boys' Jockey Boots,

Spats, etc.

Men's Court Shoes,

Men's Calf Skin Shoes,

Boys' Fine Shoes,

U. S. Army Shoes,

Gentlemen's Slippers,

Gum Overshoes, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White Linen Shirts, Cambric Shirts, Linen

and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Butter-

flies; Handkerchiefs, Woolen and Cot-

ton Stockings, Gloves, Buckskin

Drawers and Undershirts,

Scarfs and Comforts,

Suspender, Umbrellas,

Canary Valises, Trunks, Bed-

Furniture, Woolen Drawers, &c.

The above mentioned articles can al-

ways be found at the CHAP STORE OF

T. C. NICHOLS,

Chambersburg st., next door to Buehler's.

Nov. 19, 1866.

Swan's Grocery.

JOHN M. SWAN just received a splendid

assortment of FRUIT & GROCERIES,

at his store on the corner of the public square,

in Gettysburg, Pa.

The finest lot of Swan's ever brought to Gettysburg, and very cheap.

C. O. F. E. B.

His Coffee is superior to any other in the place. If you don't believe it come and see.

M. O. L. A. S. S. S.

If you want the best Swan's and Molasses in town you will find them at Swan's.

Q. U. E. E. N. S. W. R. E., &c.

His stock of Queen's Ware, Dishes, Lamps,

&c., tall, clean and good. Every style and

price.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

His Cigars and Tobacco are of superior

quality, acknowledged by good judges to be

the best in the market.

CANDIES AND NOTIONS.

Particular attention paid to this department.

A full supply of Candy, Nut, Fruts, Soaps,

Fancy articles, in short any and everything

usually found in a first-class Grocery. In laying in my stock I was eager to know what I was buying, and am now prepared to sell only GOOD Groceries, but to sell them very cheap! Give me a call and judge for yourself.

JOHN M. SWAN.

Nov. 5, 1866.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having just returned from the City, with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, I am now prepared to offer greater inducements to buyers than ever before. My stock consists of every description of Dress Goods, plain and fancy, Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Brocades, Biskets, Balmours, Flannels, Hosery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

—A. L.—

In connection with my Dry Goods, I have opened in an adjoining room a large stock of HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

which I will sell very cheap. Children's shoes as low as 12¢ cents, and other goods at corresponding rates. My stock is well selected, and the most complete yet offered. Give us a call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to buy Goods.

JOHN M. SWAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are an agent for the Florence Sewing Machine, which is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is the latest improved machine out, having the REVERSABLE FEED, giving it an advantage over all other machines.

Call and see them.

M. SPANGLER.

Oct. 6, 1866.

What We Want.

If YOU WANT a cheap Hat buy it of

H. B. WOODS.

If YOU WANT a Fashionable Hat always

buy it of H. B. WOODS.

If YOU WANT a Hat of any kind for less

money than anybody else will sell it for,

Be sure to buy it of H. B. WOODS.

If YOU WANT good Shoes for Ladies or

children, don't be humbugged with dam-

aged auction goods, but buy of

H. B. WOODS.

If YOU WANT Overstocks, Drawers, Umbrellas or anything in his line, buy of

H. B. WOODS.

If YOU WANT to be dealt fairly with, get

the worth of your money and not be chea-

ted, always buy of H. B. WOODS.

If YOU WANT a pair of real Number One Heavy Winter Boots, don't buy before you see the superior article for sale by

H. B. WOODS.

NEW GOODS.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

Have just received a large and complete

assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

of every style and at all prices, to which the attention of buyers is directed. Those in want of good Goods at the lowest possible rates should not fail to give us an early call.

FAHNESTOCK & HOFFMANN, Dr.

Office, 6 DUMPHORN & HOFFMANN, Dr.

Dr. DUMPHORN & HOFFMANN, Dr.

The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
Monday Evening, Feb. 22, 1867.

JURY BILL.

There is before the House at Harrisburg, a new Jury bill, providing for the election of two Jury Commissioners, in the same manner as Inspectors of Elections are now chosen, (one on a ticket,) by every county in the State. These Commissioners, with the Sheriff of the county, are to select the Jurors. To our view, the proposed change would only make additional expense, without any real benefit.

On Wednesday, the Radicals of the House voted against taking the jurors from the white portion of the population alone, and thus squarely expressed themselves in favor of placing THE NEGRO IN THE JURY BOX! THINK OF THAT, WHITE MEN OF ADAMS COUNTY!

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The usual spring elections will take place on Friday, the 15th of March.—Very much depends upon the election of the right kind men to fill the responsible positions of election officers. An intelligent and resolute man as Inspector will be able to prevent frauds and outrage, even if the majority of the board are against him. The presence of such a man will at least be a wholesome check on rascality, if it should be attempted. It is important that the Democracy should commence bright by paying especial attention to the coming township elections. Let the very best men of the party be nominated, and let a vigorous effort be made to elect them. Too many Democrats permit these elections to go by default. Let there be a full turn out in every township on the 15th day of March. Begin the work of the fall campaign then, and commence with a determination to succeed.

THE TIMES.

Within the past ten days business has somewhat revived. The prospect of a defeat or suspension of the impeachment scheme gives more confidence to capitalists, and if the people and press throughout the country were, with one voice, to demand a cessation of the revolutionary conduct of the Radicals, we might soon begin to look for a return of the good times of the past.

The masses are beginning to fully appreciate the effect of the Radical schemes, and, instead of applauding the most extreme sentiments, as heretofore, a vast majority strongly incline to a conservative course. Above all things, the people demand a restoration of the Union, and a return to a settled state of National affairs, and they will not be content with much longer delay. Let the politicians read the signs of the times, and take warning before it is too late.

Sherman's reconstruction bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now in the hands of the President. Not having been passed ten days before the end of the session, it will fall before the President merely retains it. Opinions vary as to his probable course. Some think he will veto it, others that he will squarely veto it, and a few others again that he will sign it. The bill, it seems to me, is only calculated to put off restoration. It seeks to compel the adoption of negro suffrage and the constitutional amendment by the South, and even if adopted, reserves to Congress the power to keep those States out of the Union for an indefinite period. There is nothing final in the measure; and therefore would result in no substantial good. The people demand a complete settlement, it once and forever, and ought to be satisfied with nothing less.

A correspondent of the Age says the President will probably send in a veto today. ——————
The U. S. Senate has rejected the nominations of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, as Revenue Assessor, and Col. R. C. Swope, as Revenue Collector, for this district. These gentlemen have performed their official duties faithfully and efficiently, and there can be no other reason for their rejection than the fact that they agree with President Johnson in his Union-restoring policy—a policy which, if seconded by Congress, would bring permanent peace and prosperity to the country. Time, which makes all things even, must right the wrongs committed by the negro Radicals, some day.

Gen. Swift, Gen. Couch, Gen. Pratt, Gen. Eagen, Gen. Curtis, Col. Moe, Col. Langston, Col. Wells, Col. Hunter, Col. Griswold, Col. Cummings, Col. Tally, and Col. Parkhurst—all brave officers of the Federal army—are among the scores of soldiers who have been rejected by the Lump Senate as civil appointees of the President. Patriotism and wounds have no effect with that contemptible cabal of fanatics, who, coupled with opinions not in consonance with the negro here-toe and disunion plans of the Radical leaders.

The Radicals suppose the setting apart of Railroad cars for the special accommodation of negroes. As such an arrangement would add greatly to the convenience and comfort of the negroes, we presume the Radicals object to it only because it would cut them off from the enjoyment of negro society when traveling. If this is what impels them to insist upon having all cars thrown upon to negroes, we can suggest a compromise that will suit all around. Let a car be set apart for negroes on every passenger train, and let ticket agents be required by law to sell tickets of admission to that particular car, not only to negroes, but to all white men who may apply for them. This would give the Radicals a chance to ride with their colored brethren without compelling other people to do so too.

The impeachment of President Johnson is about given over by the Mongrels in Congress. We thought they were too cowardly to do a thing of the kind. They heard the muttering of a storm which they did not dare to argue, and have abandoned their scheme, not from principle but from cowardice.

The Wabash River is reported to be higher than ever known before. On the Illinois side the flood has almost reached the tops of the houses, and it is reported that steamboats are running over portions of the prairies.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The plain and unvarnished report of Mr. Boyer, one of the committee sent to New Orleans to investigate the riot which occurred there some months ago, cannot fail to defeat the purpose of the majority of the committee to turn it merely to party account. The cause of the riot is found in a reckless partisanship that would hazard any outrage to promote its selfish ends. The encouragement the Conventionists received from Radicals in Congress emboldened them to the desperate attempt of invoking anarchy and bloodshed to acquire political power that could not be reached peacefully and lawfully. The parts enacted by the instigators and perpetrators of the crime are plainly exposed—the blood split is upon their heads. The effort to fix criminal responsibility upon the President's perfectly abortive, and all the quibbling distortion of Mr. Eliot and his co-laborer, cannot pervert the simple fact so grossly as to plausibly impugn the conduct of the National Executive in the slightest. A revolution was designed and attempted, and the traitors who encouraged it at Washington and those who tried to consummate it at New Orleans, are the parties who will, finally, receive the execration they deserved for others; human ingenuity cannot save them long, from the odium their wicked deeds merit.

Mr. Boyer clearly shows that the riot was commenced by the negroes.

Organized in gangs, and armed, they marched to the convention, cheering and yelling. The sight of a white policeman, albeit perfectly quiet, was enough for them, and without cause or provocation the riot began by a negro shooting a white man. On this point there is no question. Here is the testimony as cited from the record by Mr. Boyer:

Are you sure that the shot you saw fired by the negro was the first shot fired in the immediate neighborhood of the Massassippi Institute?

Yes, sir, I am perfectly sure. I saw the negro, and I saw him fire. He had in his hands one of those large navy revolvers, and he aimed deliberately at the policeman that was carrying away the little newsboy, who was about fourteen years of age.

Do you know of any other facts connected with the proceedings of the 3rd of July.

In the middle of the conflict it came out of the institute building and went through the streets without being molested in any way. Right at the same general hour, a negro, or six, they were marching in front of the building, and they had in their hands revolvers.

I noticed that they were long navy revolvers. One of them had received a shot in the foot. I saw two bleeding.

They were much exasperated, and I was almost afraid to go out when I opened the door and saw them. I asked them what they were doing. One of them said, "Well, they sent us to guard the Convention, and they gave us these revolvers." One of them offered me his revolver to get him out of the position he was in. He told me he did not want my weapon.

Then followed the inevitable result. White blood revolted, as it does everywhere, at seeing negroes murdering white men, and a bloody riot ensued; and the negroes were, as they always under similar circumstances will be, the chief victims.

The character of the "loyal" leaders in New Orleans, who are now so high in favor with the Radicals at Washington, is thus truthfully summed up by Mr. Boyer. It is calculated to furnish food for reflection to all honest but misguided Republicans:

Judge Howell, the ostensible leader of the Conventionists, being the President of the Convention, had been a Confederate office-holder and as such had taken the oath of allegiance to the rebel government. There is nothing final in the measure; and therefore would result in no substantial good. The people demand a complete settlement, it once and forever, and ought to be satisfied with nothing less.

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The Wabash River is reported to be higher than ever known before. On the Illinois side the flood has almost reached the tops of the houses, and it is reported that President Johnson has pronounced the various stories of his making overtures to Congress as too ridiculous to need contradiction.

It is stated from a Radical source,

that the bill repealing the law against the intermarriage of whites, blacks, mulattoes, and Indians, was defeated. For "the good time coming," therefore, the Radical Maineans will have to "wait a little longer."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

—They have green peas in Florida. Spratt has arrived at Washington. A Chicago boy was captured in Germany. A long race.

—It is said that apples will not grow in Minnesota.

—Mr. Gen. Sickles died in New York a week ago.

—The Marquis of Westminster in England has an income of \$4,000,000 per annum.

—Both branches of the bogus Tennessee Legislature have passed the bill allowing negroes to vote.

—J. H. Rice, Democrat, has been elected Supervisor at Blenheim, N. Y., by five majority—a gain of 200 since the last election.

—The Radicals of the "West Virginia" Legislature have transferred the capital of that bogus State from Wheeling to Morgantown.

—Miss Mary Harris, who shot Burroughs, the Treasury clerk, two years ago, has been sent to the Washington Insane asylum.

—Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment by a party vote.

—Sanford Conover, indicted for perjury, has been found guilty. He was one of the witnesses in the trial of the assassination conspirators.

—In Holyoke (Massachusetts) schools they punish refractory pupils by putting cayenne pepper into their mouths. See the New York Evening Gazette.

—In Washington county, Tenn., twenty miles northeast of Jonesboro', is an ancient birch tree, on the bark of which is still legible the following inscription: "1717—D. Boon killed a bar."

—Brownlow threatens to return to private life, and the Boston Post offers its condolence to private life.

—A man in Jackson, Mississippi, gave his intended money to buy her bridal outfit, and the following morning she married his brother.

—Among the plants destroyed by the fire at the Washington Conservatory was a Sagittaria plant, which was planted by General Washington.

—A New Orleans woman, who was deserted by her husband ten years ago, married again, became a rich widow, and gave one thousand dollars to her first husband.

—In Elgin, Canada West, a few nights since, a woman heard her dog barking loudly at the door. She followed the animal for a mile through the snow, and found her father in a drift dying of cold.

—In a Liverpool breach of promise case, the plaintiff produced nine hundred and eighty-five love letters in evidence. The judge excused the attorney from reading them.

—LIBERTY IN TENNESSEE.

The following comes to us from good authority, and is a pungent satire on American republicanism as administered by the revolutionists: A friend in Nashville, one of the largest and most respectable mercantile houses in the West, paying annually many thousand dollars of taxes, and, doubtless, well known to most of our Market street merchants, has, including clerks, six persons employed in the concern besides the porter, who is a negro. The latter is now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed a vote under the present Brownlow Constitution.

The point of the joke is, that the negro was the bitterest rebel of all, and was an officer's servant in the late rebel army, and when fighting by his master's side, he was the third man over the ramparts of Fort Pillow, where he fell like an avenging thunderbolt upon the negroes—who so gallantly surrendered that strong-hold.—Age.

—The other day, in the Rump Senate, Wilson, of Massachusetts, found he could not secure a reduction of the duty on coal imported into New England, and therupon hoped it would be voted down, saying that "it was not a Massachusetts tariff." In the estimation of the Yankee Radicals the Government was made to uphold New England, and when it does not do, at the expense of the rest of the States, the Yankees go to rebellion. Having had the "whip hand" in the Government for the past six years, Massachusetts has been content, but so soon as the other States shall reassume their power, we will find the New England Radicals in the same attitude towards the Union and the flag as was assumed by them previous to the "slave-holders' rebellion."

—How successfully the Radicals have managed our State affairs is plainly evidenced by the late act of the Legislature, authorizing a loan of twenty-three million dollars to take up the overdue bonds. The people were tickled, for the past few years, with a statement that the State indebtedness was rapidly passing away. Every message from Governor Curtin announced so many millions rubbed out by the "sinking fund." It appears, now, that the statement should have been that the Commonwealth is constantly sinking funds—which is the truth. The whole Radical party has been a sort of "rob Peter to pay Paul" scheme of expedients, which now necessitate the heavy load just authorized, to keep the State credit up.—Patriot & Union.

—Geary's pardon of Beiber, the Berks County election officer who was convicted of misdemeanor in refusing the vote of a so-called deserter, in advance of sentence, is said to have had its effect in producing the recent Democratic triumph in Reading. The people began to think that, when convicted offenders were provided with pardons with which to rise up in court and flout the law, he was upon the point of passing sentence, it was high time to turn over a new leaf, and stand by the courts rather than by the politicians. In this they certainly were right.

—A terrible thing occurred in Boston—the "hub of the universe"—the other day. A hack driver refused to hire his carriage to a "colored lady of character, education and talent." Great excitement prevails, and the probability is that the fellow will share the fate of Roger Williams or the witches who used to infest the State.

—The Harrisburg Radical organ says Col. Halpine, of the New York Citizen, "calls loudly for the impeachment of his Accidency." He does nothing of the kind; on the contrary, he says the overwhelming sentiment of the army is opposed to impeachment.

—A few Radicals having voted with the Democrats of the Maine Legislature, the bill repealing the law against the intermarriage of whites, blacks, mulattoes, and Indians, was defeated. For "the good time coming," therefore, the Radical Maineans will have to "wait a little longer."

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LETTERS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1867.

H. J. STAHL, Esq.—My sojourn, occasionally in Harrisburg, may induce me to drop you a few lines now and then. As your readers do not doubt a deep interest in the doings of the Legislature, I will try to say a few words about them.

Up to within a few days, their whole time was occupied with bills of a private or local character—raising the salaries of their partisan favorite—abusing and trouncing the Democrats—and lauding and abusing their partisan friends, the Republicans. The bill concerning the railroads, which the negroes had to be mentioned in the same, was nothing but negro in the morning, negro at noon, and negro in the evening. But of late a change has taken place, not that they love the negro less, but that they got along with the negroes among themselves. The Radicals, however, are plainly exposed—the blood split is upon their heads.

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Statement of Expenditures

OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1866.
Commissioners' Office,
ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Raise County Taxes and Levies, requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly, we, the Commissioners of Taxes of said county, report as follows, to wit—From the 6th day of January, 1866, to the 8th day of January, 1867, both days inclusive:

JACOB SHEADS, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the county of Adams, as follows:

To balance in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement, \$3,563 86

Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rent

Balanced hands of Collectors, 12,445 84

County Tax and Levies levied for 1866.

Balance of Gettysburg, \$1,735 83

Bo. Qu. Rents, 175 04

Cumberland township, 1,455 63

Huntington " 1,419 01

Franklin " 1,614 60

Meallen " 1,197 83

Straban " 1,091 92

Hamiltonian " 1,352 52

Mount Pleasant " 1,623 52

Reading " 1,056 69

Oxford " 1,455 58

Hartman " 1,243 18

Union " 1,528 58

Cocowage " 1,230 11

Butler " 982 99

Lafayette " 976 73

Monongahela " 1,131 69

Tyron " 902 49

Germany " 760 98

Bewick " 875 92

Liberty " 842 26

Highland " 603 64

Freedom " 450 21

Littlestown " 611 43

Bo. of Berwick " 372 29

Total, 71,105 78

Loans from Bank & sundry persons, 6,169 00

Cash from W. A. Duncan, Juv. fees, 92 33

" Jacob Bushay, coal, balance, 10 00

" Samuel Lilly, " 20 00

" sundry persons for old lumber, 35 89

" John Fowler, costs, 24 00

Refunded recognizances, 58 00

Exonerated tax from sundry persons, 22 46

Additional tax for 1866, 174 08

Total, 49,716 24

CR.

By outstanding taxes for 1866, \$63 10

" 1865, 1,490 75

" 1866, 6,938 83

" Fees for 1859, 90 00

" 1863, 63 44

" 1864, 470 32

" 1865, 1,576 23

" 1866, 59 35

" Exonerations for 1860, 100 00

" 1861, 11 72

" 1862, 129 03

" 1863, 310 00

" 1864, 7 61

Disbursements on county orders, 34,604 18

Treasury's commission, 692 00

Balance due county by Treasury, 1,099 68

Total, 49,716 24

DR.

To amount of outstanding 2½ mill

State tax, \$911 38

" ½ mill State tax, 76 45

" State tax assessed for 1866, 2,861 60

" paid out of county funds on State quota,

276 12

4,125 58

CR.

By outstanding 2½ mill State tax for 1866, \$115 58

Fees allowed Collectors for 1866 and previous years, 214 36

Exonerations " 145 78

Outstanding ½ mill State tax for 1862 and '63, 49 12

Fees allowed Collectors " 7 64

Exonerations " 47

Paid State-Treasurer, as per receipt July 3, 1866, 3,137 02

Balance due county by Treasurer, 455 91

4,124 59

RELIEF & MILITARY FUNDS.

DR.

To outstanding military fines for 1865, \$83 52

" relief, 125 70

Balance due Treasury by county, 97 88

317 10

CR.

By outstanding military for 1866, \$37 02

Fees allowed Collectors for said year, 38 52

Exonerations " 35 51

Outstanding relief funds for 1866, 317 10

CR.

By outstanding county bounty for 1865, \$1,194 14

DR.

To outstanding county bounty for 1866, \$148 22

Fees allowed Collectors " 38 52

Exonerations " 35 51

Balance due county by Treasurer, 1,194 14

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To outstanding county bounty for 1866, \$148 22

Fees allowed Collectors " 38 52

Exonerations " 35 51

Balance due county by Treasurer, 1,194 14

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